THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XV.-NO. 154.

PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, JUNE 30, 1871.

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION The Arctic Expedition.

Sailing of the Polaris. General Trochu and the Assembly.

Inside History of the War

The Great German Pageant. Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

OFF FOR THE NORTH POLE.

Departure of the Polaris-The Farewell

The steamer Polaris left the Brooklyn Navy Yard about 7 o'clock last evening. She will proceed direct to St. John's, Newfoundland, and thence to Drisco, a Danish settlement on the coast of Labrador, whence she will sail to her wintering ground, wherever that may be found. The last stores and instruments were placed on board early yesterday. Orders had been received from Washington for the expedition to sail at 6 A. M., but it was deemed inexpedient to leave before evening, and considerable additional delay was also caused by the difficulty of finding a pilot.

About 13-20 the Government tug Rocket steamed into the Wallabout channel and took a line from the Polaris. The leave-takings were

line from the Polaris. The leave-takings were hastily concluded between the sailors and their wives and friends; the hawser was cast off from the pier, and the Polaris swung slowly out into the stream in tow of the propeller. She was then conducted to the buoy at the entrance of the Navy Yard, near the receiving ship Vermont, where Captain Chandler, in the Rocket, took formal leave, and was thrice saluted by the dipping of the colors at the peak of the Polaris. At 1 o'clock, Captain Chandler went aboard again in a small boat, and the Polaris, casting loose from the buoy, proceeded up the East river, to settle her cargo and to test engines. Constructor Delano, who was standing on the bulkhead as the vessel steamed up the river, remarked that she was "in every respect a very seaworthy boat." The trip as far as the lower end of Blackwell's Island was soon accomplished. The officers expressed unquali-fied satisfaction with the working of the steering apparatus and the engines, and the vessel returned at 4 to her anchorage off the buoy. She was saluted by numerous propellers, and, on passing the ferry-boats, crowds gathered along the guards to get a last look at the Arctic voyagers. Small boats plied between the shore and the Polaris, conveying small packages of presents from anxious friends to those on board. Captain Hall was busy to

everything movable. The visiting boats had all taken their departure, the business of the Navy Yard had ended for the day, and the long lines of workmen had left their shops, when the Polaris raised her anchor, and in the quiet of the early evening headed up the East river for Hell Gate, the suc set gun at the ordnance dock booming a solitary farewell. The pilot hoped to pass the gate before dark, and intended to accompany the Polaris as far as Block Island. Captain Hall has expressed his desire from the beginning to delay the departure until the 1st of July, and it is rumored that he intends to stop at New London, Conn., and spend some time there before his final departure .- Tribune to-day.

the last moment superintending the drawing up

of the ship's boats and the stowing away of

SECOND SPEECH OF GEN. TROCHU.

Operations of October and November-He Accuses Bismarck of Instigating Insur-

Yesterday we gave the text of General Trochu's speech in the French National Assembly on the 13th inst. The following is a summary of his speech on the 14th inst .:-

General Trochu said the plan which had been con seived consisted in the army forcing its way out of Paris by Chatou and establishing the centre of operations at Bouen. This idea was due to General Ducrot. He telegraphed to M. Gambetta on the 15th of October, saying, "Modern armies cannot be improvised, our troops cannot attack the enemy in the open field, we must defend open towns such as Chateaudun." General Trochu declared that he never summoned the Army of the Lofre to the aid of Paris, for he did not believe it sufficiently pre-There also existed a plan for revictualling pared. There also existed a plan for revictualing Paris by means of a flotilia making its way from Ronen. General Trochu says that unfortunately M. Gambetta never took his plan into account. General Trochu telegraphed to M. Gambetta on the loth of November that he should make his appearance in the direction previously concerted between the 15th and 18th. previously concerted between the 15th and 18th The victory at Coulmiers caused the pians to be changed. General Trochu then told the Assembly his opinion of M. Gambetta. He paid a tribute to his ardent patriotism, but reproached him with having subordinated the interests of the country to the interests of a party, and said:—"M. Gambetta la-bored under the fatal delusion that mere crowds of men could fight standing armies. This was not true even under the republic; at the present time the arms of a people cannot struggle against the arsenal of a nation. After the victory of Coulmiers public opinion demanded that a sortic should be made with the object of effecting a junction with the Army of the Loire. M. Gambetta addressed an appeal to me with this object; it was sheer mad-ness, but under the circumstances compliance was deemed necessary, and this caused us to renounce the idea of a sortie toward Rouen, which was on the point of execution, and to transfer all our efforts gainst the enemy's guns in the direction of the Marne." General Trochu rendered homage to General Ducrot's bravery, his allusion thereto being received with much applause by the Assembly He recalled the memory of the general He recalled the memory of the generals killed in the fighting from November 30 to December 2, and paid a tribute to the efforts of Generals 2, and paid a tribute to the efforts of Generals Chanzy, Faidherbe, and Bourbaki, who did all that humanly possible with the improvised armies at their disposal. General Trochu expressed regret that the enemy never met him otherwise than with artillery; he believed that if he could have come in contact with the German infantry the latter would have been defeated. It was with the object of forcing the Prinsipals to bring forward their interest. forcing the Prussians to bring forward their infantry that he attempted the battle of the 21st of December. but the enemy persisted in fighting with artillery only, and the excessive cold caused the operations

to be stopped.

General Trechu declared that, contrary to the usages of civilized countries, the Prussians commenced bombarding Paris without 'previous notice, and directed their fire chicdly against hospitals and asylums. He stigmatized this bombardment in severe terins, and said that the inhabitants were, moreover, threatened with famine, adding that the moreover, threatened with famine, adding that the moreover, threatened with familie, adding that the distress was feit less by the working population than by the middle classes during the siege. Being anxious to make a last effort, he again gave battle on the 19th of January. He spoke highly of the courage evinced on this occasion by the National Guards, but the disorder which reigned among them was a source of great danger, and General Trochu said he believed that one-half of the French soldiers killed and wounded on the 19th of January owed the riste to the fire of on the 19th of January owed the r fate to the fire of the National Guards. This was why he hesitated so long before deciding upon taking them into the field. The General then explained why he finally resigned his post. Other members of the Government had sought to appoint another military commander, and the Mayors of Paris had called upon him to give in his resignation. His position had become untenable, but he was determined not to regign, believing that to do so would be an act of cowardice. He only retired when removed by the Government. He dwelt upon the difficulties which beset a government in Paris when right lacks the sanction of force. He held the Germans in check for four months and a half, but he had to struggle without arms against an armed demagogism, and succeeded in avoiding a conflict which Prince Hismarck was instigating. He said that the second slege of Paris on the 19th of January owed the'r fate to the fire of

explained and justified the conduct of the French Government during the first. He then proceeded to give particulars of the formation of the National Guard, among which figured 25,000 released convicts and 6000 nitra-revolutionists. Bad passions were therefore in the minority, but the absence of discipline, the neglect of work, and the prevalence of drunkenness brought about widespread demoralization. The National Guards were subsequently rendered vain by the extravagant praises showered upon them. "You have seen." he said, "the kept of Victor Hugo which symbolized this state of things." Replying to an interruption from M. Louis Blanc, General Trochu said:—"During the siege M. Louis Blanc placed the Governor of Paris in as difficult a position as a prisoner at the bar."

GERMANY'S PAGEANT.

Details of the Great Historical Event in Berlin-The Makers of History in Line-The Most Significant Scene of Modern

Berlin (June 16) Cor. London Daily News. It was not until nearly 1 o'clock that the loud bicker of drums and clashing of brass bands, mingled with the roar of cheering, told those in the vicinity of the Brandenburg Gate that the head of the procession must be in the Potsdamer place. The cheering comes nearer and nearer, and there are the white plumes and white coat of gallant old Wrangel, who, having contributed to earlier triumphs, is now leading one which only old age forbade him to help to earn. Alone the old man rides, and the people willingly give their lungs a breather in cheering him. He has his staff behind, in the shape of generals like himself superannuated from active work, and those who from whatever cause were not in the war. Then follow

THE PIGHTING STAFFS, headed by Blumenthal and the rest, differing from the preceding body in that they are in field dress instead of full parade uniform. Then come the leaders who have served as civil governers during the war-Bittenfeld, Falkenstein Bonin, and Fabrice. Behind these, again, ride the generals commanding the several army corps, succeeded by the men who commanded whole armies in these days when Germany has so many armies-the Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Crown Prince of Saxony, Field Mar-shal Steinmetz; and Manteuffel, Werder, Von der Tann, and Goeben, who have also commanded armies, were not in this company, but among the corps of commanders preceding. There is a little interval, and then come the

MAKERS OF HISTORY, Bismarck, Moltke, and Roon. What a tempes-tuous gust of cheering greets these! It is no sudden squall to die away at once, for there behind them, the solltary centre of the splendid picture, rides Kaiser Wilhelm himself, apright and martial-seeming in his field uniform, and on his war-horse, a dark bay. Behind him ride the field-marshals of the royal house, the Crown Prince of Germany, looking every inch a prince and a soldier, on a chestnut horse; and Prince Frederick Charles, heavy browed, stalwart, and square, with his firm, strong seat on the bright bay charger. Following these, the central figures of the pageant, come a great bevy of princes, guests of the Emperor, and personal staff, glittering in varied brilliant uniforms, and making a gallant show. Behind these come the under officers of varied German nationalities bearing the spoils of war-the engles and the colors. As he wheels under the gate Wilhelm casts a look back at these prizes about to pass under a structure once despoiled by the armies of the nation from whom his armies had taken them. Now for the men who took them. With steady tramp came laurel-crowned the stalwart infantrymen of the Guard, suggesting memories of St. Privat, Gl-vonne, Stains, Pierrefitte, and Le Bourget. As they look up they see around them by the gate the blazoned records and emblems of their ser-vices "vor Paris." Ah, the drums may rattle and the music swell, but the mighty volume of cheering quells the instrumental sounds. And burrahing and waving of handkerchiefs and the clapping of hands, the long anaconda of fighting men drags its length through the historical gate.

A DETERMINED SUICIDE.

Two Unsuccessful and One Successful Attempt.

From the Peoria, Ill., Transcript, June 20. Yesterday morning a man named J. Henry Lutz committed suicide under circumstances that exhibit the most determined intention to get rid of life. He left his home, on South Adams street, at 8 o'clock on Saturday evening. His wife expected him to return soon afterwards, but upon his failing to return at the time designated, the fears of his friends were excited. He was seen on Water street at half-past 5 yes terday morning, and an hour later was discovered in a stable near the Central City Elevator, hanging by the neck, still warm, but

Upon examination it seems that the unfortunate man had exercised the utmost determina tion in taking his life, first cutting his throat, then attempting to drewn himself, and finally hanging himself. A severe gash had been cu in his throat, but was not large enough to cause death, though it bled freely. This falling to produce death, it is supposed that he next ran into the river, with the attempt to drown himself; but failing again, he had procured a rope, and finally succeeded in accomplishing the

There is but little doubt that Lutz was insane He had been a hard drinker and had suffered considerably in mind from heavy pecuniary losses. He has been for the last few years sub ject to fits of insanity, in which he would wander away from his home and would give strong evidences of insanity. Last winter he came homelwith a heavy gash cut in his head and was unable to give any account of it. He merely said that he believed that he had received it in an attack made upon him by some person. His friends were considering the question of sending him to the asylum at Jackson. ville, when the terrible occurrence of yesterday made it unnecessary.

REMARKABLE DREAM VERIFIED.

A Lady Murdered and Her House Robbed -A Husband's Vengeance.

The Richmond Whiq of Tuesday contains an account of a brutal murder committed across the berder, in Wilkes county, North Carolina, a few days since, and the circumstances of which are not a little remarkable. The account is as follows:-

It appears that a gentleman, residing in that at appears that a gentleman, residing in that county, a few days previous to the murder, sold to a neighbor a tract of land, for which he received \$1000 in cash. Business calling him away from home soon after, he left the money with his wife, and on returning he stopped over-night with a friend living some ten or twelve miles distant from his home. In the night he dreamed that some men had entered his house, murdered his wife and two children, stolen his money and destroyed his property. Know-ing that he had left the money with his wife he be-came uneasyland restless after his dream, and recame nneasy and restless after his dream, and requested a peddler who was stopping at the house with him to accompany him at once to his home, for he feared there was a reality in the dream. On arriving at his home, to his horror he found his wife murdered and two men sitting at a table counting out the money he had left with his wife. He and the peddler being armed, immediately fired upon the men and killed them, who turned out to be the man to whom he had sold the land, and from whom he had received the \$1000, and his son. This is one of the most atrocious murders upon record, and shows what foul deeds money will lead men to commit.

 Good country butter—An old ram.
 Old Mr. Hopkins, of Mississippi, aged ninety, was so mad because he could get on his shirt the other day that he took his faithful shot gun and blew his head off.

—The month of May in Germany this year was very cold, bringing snow and ice. It is usually a beautiful month there, and is called

PARIS. The Government now Run by a Lot of Speculative Journalists. ndence of the London Times. Paris, June 14 .- The total absence of anything like political common sense which, as the period of the elections approaches, the Paris newspapers display, is doubly to be deplored since the people have none of their own, and are compelled to trust entirely to the guidance of these leaders of public opinion. It is painful to see these blind, animated by the highest and most patriotic motives, leading those other blind ready humbly to follow them anywhere, blind ready humbly to follow them anywhere, even into the ditch which is in the immediate neighborhood. Completely unused to political responsibility, the bourgeoisie of Paris, not having for the present an Emperor to lean upon, throw themselves upon the newspapers. These have to prepare and issue the lists of candidates, to tell them what the political questions are upon which they are to decide, and what they are to ask themselves upon this memerators precasion, and what they upon this mementous occasion, and what they should require from their representatives. It is due to the journalists to say that they endea-vor manfully to accept the responsibility thus thrown upon them, and that however unpractical and wild, according to our notions their views may be, they are given in a spirit of patriotism and disinterestedness, and with sincere desire to educate the people in their political duties. It is not their fault ifowing to the peculiar conditions under which the press has always existed in this country they have been deprived of any opportunity of educating themselves. M. Emile de Girardin, for instance, whose talents increase his powers, most unwittingly exercised for misleading his countrymen, has written an article to explain to them that the elections should neither be Orleanist, Legitimist, nor Bonapartist-but National. A very vague programme to present to an unhappy voter who may think a monarchy the best form of government for the nation, but one to which he proposes to give effect by the following curious process. The French public, it is admitted, are completely at the mercy of the newspapers, so far as politics are concerned; let them then return nothing but newspaper editors to the Chamber. Take Paris, for instance; we have 21 vacancies, we want 21 journalists to fill them. Universal suffrage owes a debt to all the newspapers that protested on the 28th of January against the dictation of M. Gambetta, and on the 21st March against the usurpation of the Commune; and universal suffrage is bound to discharge this debt by choosing a representative out of each editorial department. M. de Girardin can offer the scheme with the more propriety, as he modestly remarks that he has withdrawn from journalism as a profession, and under no circumstances would accept a seat in the Chamber. Not only are the names of the journals speci-fied, but M. de Girardin goes so far as to give us a list of the gentlemen connected with them who should be thus chosen. In one sense a list national enough, if by that phrase is represented a diversity of opinion. We have M. Portalis, of the Verite, side by side with M. Veuillot, of the Univers; here are Orleanists, Legitimists, and, Univers; here are Orleanists, Legitimists, and, possibly, Imperialists and Communists—the two last not yet openly avowed—all comprehended, for it by no means follows that a journal which protested against the dictatorship of Gambetta and the usurpation of the Commune is ever after to be relied upon. If M. de Girardin can carry out the first part of his idea, and unite the twenty-one leading Paris, journals in a holy alliance of one leading Paris journals in a holy alliance of this sort, there is no reason why they should not succeed. They would give their own candidates exclusive support, and state of the middle classes of this city it would be no more possible for them to vote against the candidates. If the twenty-one newspapers were united, than it is for the peasantry of France to vote against their ruler, may be, on the occasion of a plebiscite. the inventor of this very original piece of political machinery did not extend it to the journals of the provinces, who have just as much right to represent the nation in the Chamber as those of Paris, he does not explain; inffact, practically any journalist under this system might consider himself de facto a legislator, and there is no limit to the brilliant future which might thus open to the members of this favored profession. The proposition of M. de Girardin to the editors of newspapers possesses, then, a certain fascination; but M. Gueroult, also with the earnest desire to serve his country, actually assembled fifteen of the representatives of the leading papers in Paris, and, more visionary than his contemporary, expected them to agree upon something. The object of the meeting was to come to a general understanding that all minor political differences were to be laid aside

of M. Gueroult. A BRAVE ACT.

in order to meet the wishes of the Chief of the

Executive, and give the Government of which

he is the head a fair chance, in order that a pe-

riod of repose might be inaugurated, during

which the country might recover, and especially

to organize an opposition to the tactics of the International. It is needless to say that the fifteen journalists whom M. de Girardin would

put into the Chamber of the country were quite

unable to come to any accord in the Chambers

A Lad of Sixtern Saves Two Boys from Drowning.

The Anne Arundel (Md.) Advertiser says An incident showing great presence of mind in a mere boy occurred in our community a short time since, and must not pass unrecorded. The hero of the incident was Daniel Wirt, a student from Virginia at St. John's College, about sixteen years of age, and the locality the College creek. Young Wirt had gone down alone to the creek to take a bath during a recess, and soon afterwards two boys-the one a son and the other a nephew of Professor Dashiell, aged "espectfully ten and fourteen years—came down and entered the water some fifty yards below him. Atter a while Wirt missed the boys, and suspecting that something was wrong, ran down the shore to their clothes; he then saw the hair of one of them float upon the surface for a moment and disappear. He immediately swam out to the spot and dived. He found them He immediately swam near together, lying on the bottom, not altogether unconscious, for they clutched him as be approached them. He disengaged himself, however, and grasping each of them by a leg, lifted them to the surface. The water was there fortunately only eight or ten feet in depth, and holding the boys in this way above his head and partly out of the water, Wirt managed, with their added weight, to walk upon the bottom some ten or fifteen yards, and until he got within his own depth-coming to the surface at intervals to breathe. After a good deal of coughing and spluttering, the boys found themselves able to thank their deliverer and to resume their clothes. It seemed that young Dashiell, who could not swim, had accidentally overstepped his depth, and his cousin, in attempting to assist him, had been dragged down with him. Their struggles had carried them still further out, and they say they had gone down three or four times before the rescue Wirt simply said he thought if he attempted to save them one at a time the last would probably have been dead before he could have been brought to the shore.

An Irish magistrate censuring some boys for loitering in the street, said, "If everybody were to stand in the streets, how could anybody get

-- A Connecticut farmer sprinkles his currant bushes with whisky; the worms get drunk, drop off, and either break their necks or cripple themselves so that life is a burden. —A Chicago policeman poisoned a dog. His master—the dog's—twisted his ear—the police-man's—and he now wears his eye—the man

SECOND EDITION

THE NAVAL BATTLE IN CHINA.

2400 Coreans Killed.

The French Military Review.

100,000 Troops in Line.

The Condition of Paris.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

The Cape May Regatta.

The Canadian Fisheries

Ete., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.] Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Paris, June 30-A. M. Gambetta arrived here yesterday, and has received many

visits from both official and unofficial person-Cremieux's Sentence to be Commuted.

The sentence of death imposed upon Cremieux by the court-martial at Versailles will probably be commuted.

Rejuvenating Paris

s progressing. Fully sixty thousand masons are engaged in repairing the damaged buildings and erecting new ones. The city is also being thoroughly disinfected.

The journals of Paris and Versailles express satisfaction at the success of the review at Long-

The circular of M. Rouher to the electors affirms that he is the defender of the principle of free trade.

In relation to the

Future Form of Government for the nation, he says we must decide upon it after the elections have been held and this question of free trade has been decided upon. He denounced the opponents of this policy as mere factions.

The speech of Gambetta at Bordeaux was upon the subject of the development of Education in France,

and was received with hearty approval and great applause.

The Official Journal, commenting on the Review at Longehamps,

remarks that:- "We have shown Europe an army one hundred thousand strong, valorous and ably commanded, which has saved the cause of civilization. We have also collected four milliards of money and been offered five milliards. The nation evidently recovers."

The Wurtemberg Troops. STUTTGARD, June 80 .- The Wurtemberg troops made a triumphal entry yesterday to the capital city, which was crowded with people from all parts of the kingdom. It was splendidly decorated, and at night brilliantly illuminated.

The King of Italy. NAPLES, June 29 .- King Victor Emanuel arrived here to-day and met a brilliant and enthuslastic reception.

London, June 30. The Russian Prince Wladimir

has left London. The Corean Battle.

BOMBAY, June 29 .- A despatch from Shanghai confirms the announcement of the capture of the Tslanghoa forts by the Americans, with slight loss. The Coreans had 2400 killed and a great many wounded.

The French Loan has been introduced in Bombay with an immense success. The French Military Review at Long-

champs.
LONGCHAMPS, June 29.—The grand review of French troops took place to-day, and was in all respects a great success.

AN IMMENSE CROWD.

At an early hour immense crowds of persons. some on foot, others in vehicles, poured through the open gates on the west side of Paris into Bois de Boulogne, whence they made for the famous race-course of Longchamps. Vast as the assemblage was, the utmost good feeling prevailed. There was no disturbance throughout the day, the people behaving admirably and displaying much enthusiasm, and the gendarmes performing their duty efficiently in preventing injury to life and limb from too much crowding in particular localities.

A BRILLIANT SCENE.

Although the weather was somewhat cloudy the day was notably fine, and the scene was ex-ceedingly brilliant. The tribunes on the racecourse were elaborately decorated with flags. etc., and were occupied by M. Thiers and other members of the Government, the National Assembly being largely represented. Among the distinguished persons present were, it is reported, the Orleans princes, all of whom were neognito, and consequently their presence was not generally known either to the soldiers or to the spectators. There were also present many foreign officers of high rank, who had come to Paris for the special purpose of witnessing the

Some fears were entertained by the authoriies that pending the review there would be a demonstration on the part of the Reds, and precautionary measures were adopted to suppress it in its inciplency. Nothing occurred, however, to mar the harmony of the day. If the Reds ever meditated a hostife demonstration, the display

of force by the Government effectually nipped

the project in the bud. SPLENDID APPEARANCE OF THE TROOPS By one o'clock in the afternoon the troops were all in position, and began the review. They numbered fully one hundred thousand men of all arms of the service, and presented s splendld appearance. The regularity of their steps, and the precision and celerity with which executed all the military movements ordered, showed that they were well disciplined. Marshal MacMahon, accompanied by a brilliant escort of staff officers, was in immediate com-

mand of the army. ENTHUSIASM OF THE TROOPS. At the order the immense force began moving, the troops displaying great enthusiasm. On passing where President Thiers stood they cheered him repeatedly. Nothing whatever occurred to mar the effect of the review. It was from beginning to end a grand success, to which the Parisians contributed by the admirable manner in which they behaved. Their

enthusiasm was scarcely less than that of the

This Morning's Quotations.

troops, and as each brigade marched past them they cheered it heartily.

HONORS TO THE BRAVE. At the close of the review military medals

were conferred on Generals Vinoy and Ladmi-

rault, and a large number of promotions in the

EVERYTHING SATISFACTORY.

After the troops had been dismissed the crowd quietly dispersed and returned to Paris. Both

in a military and political sense the display of troops was highly satisfactory to the Govern-ment, demonstrating, as it did, the efficiency of the French army and its willingness to support

Legion of Honor was announced.

the existing authorities.

This Morning's Quotations.

London, June 30—11 30 A. M.—Consols opened at 97 34 for money, and 92 34 60 22 4 for account. United States Bonds of 1862 at 91; of 1865, old, at 90 34; of 1867 at 89 37; ten-fortles at 88 34.

Frankfort, June 29.—United States five-twenties closed at 96 34.

Liverpool, June 30—11 30 A. M.—Cotton excited, with an advanced demand; uplands, 8 34 36 36; Orleans, 8 34 d. Sales of the day are not estimated. The sales of the week have been 98,000 bales, of which 10,000 were taken for export, and 15,000 for speculation. Estimated stock, \$49,000 bales; actual stock, 713,000 bales; estimated American, 550,000 bales; actual American, 437,000 bales. The receipts of the week have been 28,000 bales. American, 16,000 bales; actual export, 18,000 bales.

Liverpool. June 30—Noon—(Unofficial); Cotton buoyant and tending upward; uplands, 8 34 d.; Orleans, 9d. The sales of the day estimated at 20,000 bales.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

This Afternoon's Quotatious.

LONDON, June 80-230 P. M.—Consols 92\(\) for money, and 92\(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) 92\(\) for account. U. S. 52\(\) s of 1862, 91\(\) \

FROM WASHINGTON.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS] Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Georgetown College Commencement. WASHINGTON, June 30 .- At the fity-fourth annual commencement of Georgetown College yesterday, General Sherman, in the course of a short address, said the attempt to divide the Union in our generation failed, and it would always fall, and he would as soon expect to see an attempt to dissolve this Union in the future come from the North as from the South. But it will never come, for now we are joined together stronger than by bands of steel.

Affairs in the Corea. It is said in official circles that Minister Low is with Admiral Rodgers in the Corea. This is in accordance with instructions, as the design of the expedition was to open the way for a treaty with the sovereign of that country, shipwrecked Americans on that coast being subjected to extremely cruel treatment. Although it is not known whether this Government anticipated hostilities, it seems certain that the conduct of Admiral Rodgers is, under the circumstances, approved.

Government Wenther Report.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, June 30-10-30 A. M. Synopsis for the past twenty-four hours:—The barometer has varied but little at the Pacific and Rocky Mountain stations. It has fallen considerably in the Northwest, with light rain and fresh south winds in Western Pennsylvania, and the barometer has risen along the entire Atlantic and Gulf coasts, although a small depression existed on Thursday afternoon in Georgia and South Carolina, with clouds and light rain on the coast. The temperature remains lower in the Eastern States and on the lower lakes. It has fallen considerably on the East Atlanti-coast and has risen in the Northwest. Northwesterly winds have continued north and east of Virginia Southwesterly winds winds prevalled on Thursday afternoon on the Gulf coast, but have now diminished. Northerly winds on Lake Michigan have veered through the East to the South. Clear weather has very generally prevailed except in Min-nesota and in the South Atlantic States. Probabilities.—It is probable that light rains, with

fresh winds will pass from Minnesota eastward over Lake Superior, and that a falling barometer, with cloudy weather, will prevail from lilinois to Lake Buron. Easterly winds with cloudy weather, will probably continue in North Carolina, and clear weather in the Middle and Eastern states.

The Detailed Meteorological Report for To-day. The following is the meteorological report of the Signal Bureau of the War Department for this morning, all the observations being taken at 743 A. M., Philadelphia time. The barometrical reports are corrected for temperature and elevation, velocity of the wind is given in miles per and the force is an approximate reduction to the

Direction of Wind. | Baltimore. | 30 29 64 N. E 6 Gentle. Clear Boston. | 30 04 64 N. W. 7 Gentle. Clear Buffalo | 30 04 56 N. W. 5 Gentle. Clear Cape May | 30 13 63 N. 12 Brisk. Clear Charleston, S. C. 22 90 82 E. 2 V. gent. Clear Charleston, S. C. 22 90 82 E. 2 V. gent. Cloud Chicago. | 30 04 57 S. 4 Gentle. Fair Detroit | 30 06 55 W. 7 Gentle. Fair New Orleans | 22 92 86 W. 1 Fair New Orleans | 22 92 86 W. 1 Fair New York | 30 10 62 N. W. 10 Brisk. Clear Norfolk | 30 06 70 N. E. 6 Gentle. Listrm Omsha | 22 80 67 S. 8 Gentle. Clear Oswego | 30 06 68 N. W. 7 Gentle. Fair Philadelphia | 30 17 62 N. W. 7 Gentle. Clear Philadelphia | 30 17 62 N. W. 7 Gentle. Clear St. Louis | 30 06 63 N. W. 7 Gentle. Fair Portland Me | 30 01 61 N. 2 V. gent. Clear St. Louis | 30 06 63 N. E. 4 Gentle. Clear Washington | 30 16 63 N. E. 4 Gentle. Clear Washington | 30 16 63 N. E. 4 Gentle. Clear Washington | 30 16 63 N. E. 4 Gentle. Clear Washington | 30 16 63 N. E. 4 Gentle. Cloud

FROM CAPE MAY.

The Coming Ocean Regatta. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. CAPE MAY, June 30 .- A letter from a prominent member of the New York Yacht Club to a friend in this city says that every yacht capable of the voyage will put in an appearance at the race. A number of members and their friends will go down by rail. The plan is to rendezvous at the light-ship, and come up to the anchorage, in front of the Stockton House, in two squadrobs, the Vice and Rear Commodores leading. If there is good wind and weather, the sight will be very interesting on the morning of the 2d of July. The regatta committee will have its headquarters at the Stockton House.

FROM THE DOMINION. [BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.] Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

The Fishery Question.

St. Johns, N. B., June 29 .- A delegation of the New Brunswick Government to the Nova Scotis and Prince Edward's Island Governments to endeavor to procure concerted action against the fishery clauses of the Washington treaty, returned yesterday. They are very reticent as to their doings, but say the fishermen and fishtraders of the Island of Nova Scotia are favorable to the treaty, and intimate that, owing to the game the Nova Scotia Government is playing with Ottawa, that Government is not to be

relied on to oppose the treaty. The bellef is

that the delegation falled in its mission. Chicago Flour and Wheat Market, Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CHICAGO, June \$0-9 15 A. Receipts. Ship'ts.
Flour, bbls. 5,000 3,000 Oats, bus...\$5,000
Wheat, bus. 78,000 95,000 Rye, bus...,1,000
Oorn, bus...266,000 171,000 Bariey, bus...1,000

A MOUNTAIN OF SILVER.

Mineral Wealth in Colorado-Discovery of Immense Deposits-Interesting and Amusing Incidents.

A correspondent of the Deuver News says that the mountain village of Georgetown is still wild with excitement over the discovery. Leavenworth Mountain is within a mile and a half of the Placer diggings. On its sides silver was discovered by the Ingraham brothers, two expert miners, some time in December last. They were in the employ of the Equator Company, and were drifting when they came across large quantities of mineral imbedded in the "slides," both above and below the main vein. After concluding their work for the Equator, they went quietly to work for themselves, and in the course of three weeks had taken out from \$1000 to \$1500 worth. One solid chunk weighed seven hundred and sixty-six pounds, and from it they realized over \$300.

The work, however, could not long remain a secret, and the "Silver Patch Diggings" became the rage. The excitement spread, and soon Leavenworth Mountain was a scene of busy activity seldom witnessed. At a distance the mountain resembled a mammeth ant-hill, so thickly was it beset with amateur and professional miners. The scene was an amusing and

interesting one.

Many would "pitch in," dlg a hole large enough to contain a large cat, and failing to "strike it," would wend their way down the mountain. Those "having the sand," themselves on their work, and never failed in

being well rewarded.
"I've struck it," was the prevailing expression, and when an unusually large piece was taken out, there was a rush to examine it, and congratulate the lucky finder. The largest solid piece that has yet been found turned the scales at four hundred and thirty-two pounds. We saw several pieces of pure mineral, averaging from two hundred to three hundred pounds each, which, when assayed, gave a return of from 1500 to 2000 ources per ton.

There are three theories as to how this mine-

ral became so scattered through the mountain slide, but nothing satisfactory has been given. It would be difficult to ascertain the exact amount which has been taken out, but it is very large, and the mountain is still alive with miners, who are daily bringing down large quantities of ore.

During the search for the "float," some three valable lodes have been struck. One company, consisting of Messrs. Robinson, Scott, Wycoff, and Sargeant, all old miners, have taken out two tons of first-class [float ore during the last three weeks, and during their operations they discovered a very valuable lode, having a cre-vice over eight feet in width. The ore they have taken out will run about 1200 ounces per ton. Messrs, George O'Connor and John McDonald also struck a very fine lode immediately above the Equator, and are preparing to work it during

EFGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Sharp Practice.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Allison, P. J.

The case engaging the attention of the court and jury this morning was that of Peter J. Barker, charged with obtaining money from Mrs. Ann Woesler under false pretenses. It was testized that one day recently a man went to the lady and said her husband had just been arrested, and was about to be sent to prison, but if \$40 were paid he could save him. The lady, in her anxiety, took no time to queshim. The lady, in her anxiety, took no time to ques-tion the truth of this statement, but at once gave the fellow the money, and he went away. Shortly afterwards her hosband came home, and informed day she saw defendant in the street, and believing him to be the man who had swindled her, had him arrested. The defense alleged an alibi and that this was a case of mistaken identity. On trial.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.)
Friday, June 30, 1871. There is a fair degree of activity in the loan market to-day, and the gradual closing up of the gap between the supply and demand enables lenders to maintain rates at the recent advance. But after the first of July, when large amounts of currency are paid out in dividends and interests, it is generally anticipated that the market will recover its former ease. Call loans are quiet at 5@6 per cent., and good business paper ranges from 6@7 per cent., at which figures it is in demand both at the banks and on the

Gold is quiet and steady at a range of 112%@ 113, closing at the latter. Government bonds are quiet and steady, but bardly so strong.

At the Stock Board there was an improved feeling and moderate activity. State and city loans firm. Lehigh Gold loan changed hands at Reading Railroad was active and higher

selling at 54.69@54 94, closing at about 55, b. 5, Pennsylvania advanced and sold at 60@6016 Camden and Amboy sold at 127, and Norristown

Canal stocks were neglected, but for Lehigh there was a lively demand, with sales at 38, s. o. In the balance of the list the only transaction was American Buttonhole Company at 1936. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES. Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

\$1600 W Jersey R 78.102
\$2000 Sch N 68 82.5d 79
\$1000 Leh 68 25 50
\$1000 Leh 68 gold. \$934
\$304 sh Penna R.ls. 60
1 do... 60
200 do.ls. 560 wn. 54 34
T do.receipts 1934
T do.receipts 1934
200 sh Leh N.ls 860 88
400 do.ls.860wn. 38
8 8h Cam & Am. 127
Myssys Da Havys & Baytonhe Co 1934

Myssys Da Havys & Baytonhe Co 1934

Myssys Da Havys & Baytonhe Co 1934 FIRST BOARD. MESSES, DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 49 South MESSES. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, NO. 49 South Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—New U. S. 5s of 1881, 112%@113; U. S. 5s of 1881, 112%@113; U. S. 5s of 1881, 112%@118½; do. 1862, 118%@118½; do. 1865, 1884, 1187%@118½; do. 1865, do. 1187%@118½; do. 1867, do. 18 Bonds, 53% 2854%.
MESSES. WILLIAM PAINTER & Co., No. 36 S. Third 118@118½; 5-200 of 1862, 118½@118½; do. 1864, 118@118½; do. 1865, 118@118½; do. July, 1865, 118½@118½; do. July, 1865, 118½@118½; do. July, 1868, 1869, 1

Philadelphia Trade Report. FRIDAY, June 30.—Bark is steady, and 20 hhds.

No. 1 Quercitron sold at \$30 per ton. Seeds-In Cloverseed and Timothy nothing doing. Flaxseed cannot be quoted over \$2.

The Flour market is without essential change. There is no demand except from home the consumers whose purchases foot up 1500 barrels, including superfine at \$5@5-50; extras at \$5 69%@6; 900 barrels Quaker City Mills extra family on private terms; Wisconsin do. do., \$6.50@6.75; Minnesota do. do., \$1.12½@1.50; Pennsylvania do. do. \$6.25@6.75; Indiana and Ohio do. do., \$7@7.50; and fancy brands at \$1.75@8.50, as in quality. Rye Flour selis at \$5.50

@5.75.

The demand for Wheat continues limited, and prices are weak. Sales of Western red at \$1.50@ 1.50, and 460 bushels Indiana Amber at \$1.60. Rye may be queted at \$1 for Western. Corn is quiet at vestere ay's quotations. Sales of yellow at 75@76c.; Western mixed at 71@74c.; and 3500 bushels white at 76c. Oats are in better demand, and 10,000 bushels Western sold, part at 63@65c., and part on private terms.

In Barley and Mait nothing doing.
Cotton is firmer, and small sales of middlings were made at 20%@21%c. for upland and Gulf.
Walsky is dull at 98%c, for Western iron-bounds